

the time when the shells, or conchæ, were the things collected and studied. Now we are studying mainly the soft parts; better, the animals, "Malacozoa," and might as well use the proper term. Malacology is a permissible, or excusable, abbreviation of malacozology.

3. In somewhat the same sense we still are too much accustomed to the word "Shells" used indiscriminately. "Land Shells of North America" or the "Shells of Tennessee" is improper. In the first place we really mean the animals, and in the second there are many snails without any shells. The words "Snails," "Mussels" and "Slugs" are not objectionable, have been used, and their meaning is clearly defined. Restrict the use of "Shell" to what it really means.

4. In looking over the files, *e. g.* of the NAUTILUS, we find scores of heads of articles like, "A New Species of Unionidæ." If the name of the species described were the title we would not only at once know what it is, but it would be easier to find a certain article, and registration would be simplified.

New Philadelphia, Ohio, Sept., 1911.

NOTE ON A NEW ABRALIOPSIS FROM JAPAN.

BY S. S. BERRY,
Stanford University, California.

Preserved among some miscellaneous invertebrates in the Stanford University collections were found specimens of a very distinct and interesting new species of *Abraliopsis*, with respect to which the following notes may be regarded as merely preliminary to a more extended account in a paper now in hand.

Abraliopsis scintillans, new species.

Animal small, mantle elongate conical, tapering; fins large, broadly sagittate, well produced posteriorly to an acute point, about two-thirds as long as the body.

Head large, flattened, with large, prominent eyes.

Arms moderate, nearly of a length, their relative order 4, 3 = 2, 1 (the dorsal arms counting as 1); armed for the most part with 11-12 small alternating hooks, but these give place to two rows of

minute suckers at the tips, except on the ventral pair, which show the usual modifications.

Tentacles as long as the mantle, their clubs not expanded; armed with four rows of small suckers over the distal two-thirds of the club, proximal to these a ventral row of two large hooks opposed by a dorsal row of 4-5 very minute suckers. Fixing apparatus composed of four suckers and four pads alternating in two rows.

Photophores numerous on the ventral aspect of the mantle, bilaterally arranged but not in clearly defined series; on the funnel in about ten rows; on the lower surface of the head nearly as many, including a distinct circlelet about each orbit; on the ventral arms three rows, only one of which persists to the tip; on the third arms one short row.

Length of mantle 59 mm., of fins 39 mm., width across fins 38 mm., length of ventral arms 27 mm.

Habitat: Japan.

NOTES.

AN ADDITIONAL RECORD FOR *HELIX HORTENSIS* MÜLL.—Dr. Percy E. Raymond, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has recently sent to the Carnegie Museum 21 specimens of *Helix hortensis* from Neuville, Points aux Trembles, Portneuf Co., about 22 miles west of Quebec. There are 21 shells in the lot, all bright yellow, with the following band formulas:

Six var. *arenicola*, 12345 transparent, 4 and 5 faint.

Three var. *arenicola*, 12345 transparent, 4 and 5 very faint.

Three var. *arenicola* (?), 12300 transparent.

One var. *arenicola*, 12000 traces of 1.2 near aperture.

One, 00000.

One, 12345, young shell, 4 whorls.

Six immature, 4 to 4½ whorls, all showing translucent bands.

Largest shell 22 x 18 x 16½ mm.

Smallest shell 18½ x 16 x 15 mm.—GEO. H. CLAPP.

As a small contribution to the discussion in the NAUTILUS in re the Southern Range of *Epiphragmophora infumata*. I collected a fine living specimen of the typical form in the "Muir Woods," Mt. Tamipais, in May, 1909. This is in Marin county, and I believe about twenty miles north of San Francisco.—GEO. H. CLAPP.